

## CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Report of Work Done for the Six Months Ending April 30.

The six months ending April 30 cover the period when the work of the society is most active. The work is more largely routine work. No new work has been undertaken. In spite of the depressed business the money subscribed to the joint uses of the Charity Organization and Benevolent Societies is ample to carry it through its fiscal year.

A comparative statement of applications for corresponding periods in 1883-4 and 1884-5 is given as follows:

	1883-4	1884-5
Number of applications for aid.....	695	733
Number of persons in families.....	2,481	2,672
CONDITION OF CASES WHEN RECEIVED.		
Orphans.....	1	1
Aged.....	1	37
Infantile.....	1	1
Temporary illness or accident.....	179	234
Out of work, able and willing.....	99	111
Inefficient work.....	1	1
Infant, and other cases.....	2	40
Number aided.....	338	554
Not requiring relief.....	21	41
Owing property.....	3	5
Having relatives able to support.....	8	26
Shiftless and improvident, hopelessly.....	25	44
Victims, hopelessly.....	44	42
Prefer to live on alone.....	101	73
Tramps.....	5	7
Confirmed drunkards.....	5	6
Total number refused aid.....	219	217

By these figures it will be seen that the applications for the current year are less than for the previous year. This is due in part to the fact that in some cases we have been able to substitute work for relief to a greater extent than formerly; to the institution of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which takes care of some who used to come here; and to the increased aid given by the Township Trustees.

The society has been the gathering place of all interested in public charitable work. It is the bureau of information on all imaginable subjects. The Flower Mission and the Training School for Nurses hold meetings here. A register of kept of the nurses of the Nightingale Association. The Christmas Mission to the Children, was a pleasant feature of the winter. Names of children were given to those who would undertake to give them Christmas presents. Nearly 300 children were thus adopted. In many cases the work went deeper in the personal relations established, out of which permanent help has resulted. Large quantities of toys were gathered and distributed.

## STREET BEGGING.

The committee calls attention to the revival of street begging, and urges that all such applications be refused and referred to it. It does no good; it is of no help. It compels children to lead a life of idleness, and it entails upon the city a long course.

SILAS T. BOWEN,  
H. BAMBERGER,  
CHARLES MARTINDALE,  
N. MORRIS,  
OSCAR C. McCULLOCH,  
Executive Committee.

## AMUSEMENTS.

"PYGMALION AND GALATEA" AT THE GRAND. The Arne Walker Dramatic Company exhibited their versatility yesterday afternoon at the Grand Opera House by presenting W. S. Gilbert's beautiful mythological comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea." The audience was large and select, and seemingly enjoyed the performance to the fullest extent. The staging and costuming were elegant, and the "Galatea" of Miss Arne Walker, we would imagine, as almost the ideal of the author, the statue scene being particularly fine. She not only has an intelligent conception of the part, but dresses it appropriately, and looks very pretty. The other members of the company also appeared to good advantage. "Pygmalion and Galatea" will be the bill again this afternoon at the matinee, and no lover of the beautiful should fail to see it. Last night "East Lynne" was given to a large audience, and the performance as a whole was one of the best of the engagement. "Pygmalion and Galatea" will be the bill again this afternoon at the matinee, and no lover of the beautiful should fail to see it. Last night "East Lynne" was given to a large audience, and the performance as a whole was one of the best of the engagement.

## THE DIME MUSEUM.

The strong specialty company playing at the Museum continues to attract large crowds and the show is excellent throughout. The Russell, Davenport, Sharpe and Lang, French and Clark and Rosina have all made hits and their acts are the best seen at the Museum in a long time. The novelties in curiosity hall are also attractive.

## NOTES.

Zoo matinee to-day at 2 o'clock.  
Rice's Surprise Party at English's next week.  
Matinee at the Grand to-day at 2. Arne Walker company in "Pygmalion and Galatea."

The magnificent gas lamp in front of the Grand Opera House lights up the street a block away.

Senior Juan Corti, with the Mexican Orchestra, which appears at Plymouth Church Friday week, is a harp soloist of renown, and is the bearer of first prizes of Mexico, Spain, France and Belgium.

The repertoire of the Walker Dramatic Company at the Grand for the rest of the week will be as follows: "Matinee to-day," "Pygmalion and Galatea," to-night and Friday and Saturday matinees, "East Lynne," Friday and Saturday evenings, "A Celebrated Case."

The handsome and accomplished young actress, Miss Helen Desmond, who is at the head of the popular combination to hold the boards at the Grand all next week, comes from one of the best families in New York. She has only been on the stage a little over a year, but Eastern critics pronounce her superior to two thirds of those who have spent a lifetime in the profession. She will be seen in "Hazel Kirke," "Emeralds," "Leah, the Forsaken," and "Lost Astray." People's popular prices—ten and twenty cents—will rule.

## City Dog License.

The City Clerk gives notice that the dog license will expire May 31, and the owners of canine flesh are requested to walk up to the Captain's office and settle. The law requires every person owning or harboring a dog to procure a license.

## TONTINE INSURANCE AGAIN.

To the Holders of Policies Upon the Tontine System in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The President of a Connecticut company has recently by advertisements made violent attacks upon the Tontine system of life insurance as practiced by the principal companies of the United States.

The annual new business of the Connecticut company has run down from \$46,000,000 in 1886 to about \$7,000,000 a year, and so large have been its forfeitures and surrenders that its amount at risk is now \$33,000,000 less than it was ten years ago. Its surplus is about one-third as much as it was fifteen years ago; its income is about two and one-half millions less than it was eleven years ago.

These results have so embittered this officer that he makes an attack upon the Tontine system of life insurance, which has been in successful operation for seventeen years, as a pretext to injure the business and reputation of more successful companies.

His part in statements have been seized upon by a few members of the New York Legislature, and used as a preference to obtain a committee to investigate this system of insurance.

The action of the Connecticut President was not the work of a philanthropist but the sophistry of a disappointed manager directed against more prosperous competitors with the intent to injure. The action of the Legislature was but the hasty step of a large body of men, urged by a few, and arrested by itself almost as soon as taken. As a step it has been made to bring the public mind on a very simple subject, a word of explanation will be opportune.

WHAT IS TONTINE ASSURANCE—PLAIN STATEMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

The Equitable issues two kinds of Tontine insurance policies, Tontine Savings Fund and Semi-Tontine.

WHAT ARE TONTINE SAVINGS FUND POLICIES?

They are the same in all respects as ordinary policies except that all premiums received and interest on the same, minus only death losses and members dying in the meantime and the average expense of the company, are accumulated, and divided exclusively among those policy holders who survive and continue to pay their premiums until the end of the Tontine period, at which time the surplus is accumulated and awarded. This with the reserve on the policy is paid to the assured either in some form of new assurance or cash, as he may elect.

The plan is very simple, can be easily understood and carried out, and there is no mystery in it whatever, and the accounts are kept so distinctly that the relative results on these policies are easy of demonstration.

## WHAT ARE SEMI-TONTINE POLICIES?

They are the same as the above except that they have a surrender value after three years.

THE PUBLIC HAVE THEIR CHOICE OF NUMEROUS KINDS OF ASSURANCE.

This society offers to the public the various forms of policy in general use, including Endowment, Ordinary Life, Tontine, Semi-Tontine and others. It is a matter of indifference to the managers which of these are chosen. The fact that the varieties of Tontine policies are selected in greater proportion than others, is because they are popular with the public, and this is probably the very reason why the plan is so bitterly attacked by one who had not originally the foresight to adopt it, but committed himself against it.

WHY A GREAT PUBLIC GOOD IS ACCOMPLISHED BY TONTINE POLICIES—THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN PROTECTED.

Nothing human is absolutely free from evil. The object of the life insurance manager should be to pursue that course which will do the greatest extent correct existing faults in the business and extend the ultimate benefits of life insurance to the greatest number. Intelligent underwriters will, I think, agree with me that one of the greatest evils at present existing in life insurance is the lack of persistence on the part of policy holders in paying their premiums and the resulting forfeiture of policies. Many a wife who has anticipated the receipt of a competency in case the husband should be desolated by the death of the husband, has seen herself beggared and her children penniless through the surrender of the policy by the husband, often without the full knowledge, and perhaps for some trifling reason, the sale of the policy being the readiest way of raising money.

HOW DOES THE TONTINE SYSTEM CORRECT THE EVIL OF SURRENDER?

The Tontine System, introduced by the Equitable Life, has in a measure corrected the evil, as will be shown by the following facts:

It is shown that Tontine policy-holders are more persistent in paying their premiums than any others. To show the tenacity of Tontine policy-holders, we submit the experience of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in regard to the terminations of policies, Tontine and Non-Tontine, taken in 1875. The experience of policies issued in every other year shows similar results, but the issues of this year are selected for illustration because at the end of 1884 no Tontine term had yet matured. The terminations previous to December 31, 1877, are omitted in both cases because during the first two years no policy, whether Tontine or Non-Tontine, had matured long enough to acquire a surrender value. The following figures, therefore, are a fair illustration of the comparative persistence of Tontine and Non-Tontine policy-holders, during a period when the latter are deprived of the large prospective value offered to the former as a motive to continue:

TOTAL ISSUES OF 1875. Ordinary. Tontine.

Of the policies of this class taken in 1875 there were in force December 31, 1877.....

Remaining in force in 1881.....

Terminations of seven (7) years, deaths, surrenders and lapses.....

Percentage of terminations.....

THE GREAT BENEFIT OF TONTINES PROVED BY RESULTS.

This statement shows that the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were correct when they expected that the Tontine system would induce greater persistence among its policy-holders.

As shown above, only about half as many persons have discontinued their Tontine policies in the seven years, as compared with those on the ordinary plan. In judging between the two systems of life insurance, we ask to which are attached the greatest benefits? Is it not better that the policy-holders who may choose to discontinue their policies, while still able to support their families, should incur as a penalty therefor the loss of a part of a few premiums paid in (the other part being absorbed in carrying the risk) than that nearly double the number of widows and orphans who had depended on the life insurance of their husbands and fathers for their only support in the event of their death, should be obliged to bear the com-

bined shock of bereavement and poverty through the too easy surrender of the policies?

TERMINATIONS IN THE EQUITABLE AND CONNECTICUT MUTUAL COMPARED.

As a proof that the amount of policies terminated is larger in the Connecticut company, and is not a feature of the business peculiar to the Equitable, the following figures have been compiled from the New York Official Insurance Reports, showing the ratio of terminations to policies issued since 1871 by the Equitable and Connecticut Mutual. These terminations include policies terminated by death, maturity, expiry, change, surrender and lapse—in fact are the total terminations with the exception of "lapses." Policies, which are included neither in policies issued nor lapses, are for the reason that such policies were never really in force. The percentage of the Equitable is about one-half that of the Connecticut Mutual.

Name of Company. Ratio of Terminations to Issues for 14 years.

Equitable..... 67.80 per cent.

Connecticut Mutual..... 117.25 per cent.

It will be seen that any plan which legitimately serves to reduce the proportion of termination is a beneficent and humane plan.

## REWARD FOR PERSISTENCE.

The Tontine dividend system of life insurance is more than any other system which has been devised, rewards those who continue the payment of their premiums. These policies in their cash settlements have proved more profitable to those assured than any other system now practiced. No one questions the enormous profits to families of those who die early.

Leaving aside the refinement of calculation given to us by the Actuaries which we are not disposed to dispute, there is another view in which it seems preposterous to pay dividends to those who have paid in only a few premiums on their life insurance policies, and then realize the entire sum assured for, at a profit to them, perhaps, of three or four hundred per cent. The plan is a natural one, and those who keep their contracts rather than those who break them and put the profit of the business where it belongs.

DIMINISHED DEATH RATE AMONG TONTINE POLICY-HOLDERS MAKES THE PROFIT LARGER.

One of the chief reasons why the Tontine policies of the Equitable yield large profits to those who complete their Tontine periods, is the smaller death rate experienced among the holders of these policies, than among those insured on the ordinary plan. This is explained by the fact that those who take Tontine policies are generally persons of independent means, who exercise a wise forethought as regards the future, and who are, therefore, as a natural consequence, a better class of lives than those who take the ordinary form, under which is merely sought protection in case of death. Not only is this needed protection obtained under a Tontine policy, but the holder also looks forward to receiving a benefit from it himself during his own life; hence there is a natural tendency as regards the rate of mortality in favor of those who are assured on the Tontine plan for more subtle in its nature than the greatest care of the medical examiner. As a demonstration of this fact a statement is given below of the ratio of death claims paid to total premiums received during the ten years from 1875 to 1884, inclusive—first, of the Tontine policies of the Equitable; secondly, of the four largest companies in the United States which do not issue Tontine policies (including the Connecticut Mutual); and, thirdly, of the Connecticut Mutual taken alone:

Ratio.

Equitable's Tontine policies..... 23.23

Four Companies..... 38.47

Connecticut Mutual..... 45.91

These figures speak for themselves.

In the face of the fact that the death claims paid by the Connecticut Mutual are twice as large in proportion to their premium receipts, as under the Tontine policy of the Equitable, no wonder that the Connecticut President, even while abusing the system of Tontine insurance, can not help acknowledging the realization of large profits under this plan.

EXPERIENCE OF A POLICY-HOLDER IN THE EQUITABLE AND CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.

As an illustration of the superior advantage of the Equitable, the actual results are here submitted on two policies issued at the same age and for the same amount, one in the Connecticut Mutual and the other in the Equitable.

Connecticut Mutual.

Premiums paid on an ordinary life policy of \$5,000 issued at age of forty-one, by the Connecticut Mutual.

Portion of premiums paid in cash, notes were given for the balance of the premiums which will be deducted from the policy at

1885.....Cash premium paid.....\$ 83.00

1886.....Cash premium paid.....87.94

1887.....Cash premium paid.....92.96

1888.....Cash premium paid.....97.98

1889.....Cash premium paid.....102.99

1890.....Cash premium paid.....107.99

1891.....Cash premium paid.....112.99

1892.....Cash premium paid.....117.99

1893.....Cash premium paid.....122.99

1894.....Cash premium paid.....127.99

1895.....Cash premium paid.....132.99

1896.....Cash premium paid.....137.99

1897.....Cash premium paid.....142.99

1898.....Cash premium paid.....147.99

1899.....Cash premium paid.....152.99

1900.....Cash premium paid.....157.99

1901.....Cash premium paid.....162.99

1902.....Cash premium paid.....167.99

1903.....Cash premium paid.....172.99

1904.....Cash premium paid.....177.99

1905.....Cash premium paid.....182.99

1906.....Cash premium paid.....187.99

1907.....Cash premium paid.....192.99

1908.....Cash premium paid.....197.99

1909.....Cash premium paid.....202.99

1910.....Cash premium paid.....207.99

1911.....Cash premium paid.....212.99

1912.....Cash premium paid.....217.99

1913.....Cash premium paid.....222.99

1914.....Cash premium paid.....227.99

1915.....Cash premium paid.....232.99

1916.....Cash premium paid.....237.99

1917.....Cash premium paid.....242.99

1918.....Cash premium paid.....247.99

1919.....Cash premium paid.....252.99

1920.....Cash premium paid.....257.99

1921.....Cash premium paid.....262.99

1922.....Cash premium paid.....267.99

1923.....Cash premium paid.....272.99

1924.....Cash premium paid.....277.99

1925.....Cash premium paid.....282.99

1926.....Cash premium paid.....287.99

1927.....Cash premium paid.....292.99

1928.....Cash premium paid.....297.99

1929.....Cash premium paid.....302.99

1930.....Cash premium paid.....307.99

1931.....Cash premium paid.....312.99

1932.....Cash premium paid.....317.99

1933.....Cash premium paid.....322.99

1934.....Cash premium paid.....327.99

1935.....Cash premium paid.....332.99

1936.....Cash premium paid.....337.99

1937.....Cash premium paid.....342.99

1938.....Cash premium paid.....347.99

1939.....Cash premium paid.....352.99

1940.....Cash premium paid.....357.99

Its assets are now about \$60,000,000; surplus, \$14,000,000, which is greater than that held by any other life insurance company. Its business in force is \$325,000,000; new business in 1884, \$85,000,000—larger than ever written before by the company, and more than \$20,000,000 in excess of the largest amount ever written by any other life insurance company in a single year. Its business thus far in 1885 largely exceeds that of 1884.

Our policies are absolutely indisputable after three years from date of issue, and are payable immediately upon receipt and proof of death in full without the usual delay of sixty or ninety days.

It has been proved by the facts and figures given that this kind of policy which is now issued by the principal life companies in this country, has in the past and will in the future tend to eradicate a great evil which now exists, and produce a greater and greater public good.

H. B. HYDE, President.

New York, May 14, 1885.

Indianapolis Chorus Society.

The initial concert of the Indianapolis Chorus Society took place last evening at Plymouth Church. That the organization is a popular one is attested by the large and cultivated audience in attendance. Although organized but a few months, and being merely the outgrowth of the choir of the Central Christian Church, with the addition of a large number of young and untrained voices, a very creditable and thoroughly enjoyed programme was presented.

The choruses selected were: "He is Watching Over Israel" and "Thanks Be to God," by Mendelssohn; "The Heavens are Telling," by Haydn, and "The Evening Breeze and Good Night," by Rossini. All were given with precision and good taste. In the last chorus number Mrs. John C. New sang the air in a highly satisfactory manner. The overture "Les Dramas de la Couronne" by Anber was rendered in a magnificent style by the orchestra, which bore the brunt of the evening's work, having also to accompany each chorus number. These gentlemen are all active members of the Lyra Society, who volunteered their services, as individuals, on this occasion. The others numbers consisted of a duet, "L'air de l'Opera," from Traviata, by Miss Emma Brown and Mr. Pearson; song, "Voices of the Woods," by Mr. Bamberger; sextette, from "Lucia," by Mrs. Anna Walker, Miss Ella Hunt, and Messrs. Williams, Daggett, Hazard, and Allen, and the part song, "Daylight is Fading." These numbers were all received with much pleasure by the audience. The duet from "Traviata" was loudly encored. Mr. M. Bamberger's solo was greatly marred by the indistinct pronunciation. With proper cultivation this gentleman may become a fair soloist. Taking all things into consideration, the opening of this organization was one of the most auspicious ever given in this city.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CARLTON—Funeral of the late Rebecca V. Carlton, at residence, 41 Lexington avenue, at 9 o'clock to-day. Burial at Cincinnati.

C. E. KREGGLO & WHITNEY,

Funeral Directors and Embalmers,

No. 77 North Delaware street.

Telephone connection to office and residence.

Carriages for Weddings and Parties.

Notice to Contractors.

OFFICE OF CITY CIVIL ENGINEER,

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, on Monday Evening, June 1st, 1885, as follows, to-wit:

No. 26.—(S. O. 18, 1885). For grading and graveling the first alley west of Noble street, from New York street to Lockport street.

That the first alley west of Noble street, from New York street to Lockport street, be graded according to stakes set by the City Civil Engineer, on the following grade, to-wit: Beginning at station zero, New York street, and running to station 100 feet, Lockport street, on an ascending grade of .00 of a foot per hundred feet, and gravelled full width to a depth of ten (10) inches, with the best quality of road river or Fall Creek gravel.

All work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the City Civil Engineer.

No. 27.—(S. O. 19, 1885). For the erection of lamp-posts, lamps and fixtures (complete to burn gas, except the service pipes), on Michigan street, between New Jersey and East streets.

All work to be done according to specifications on file, and lamp frame in the office of the City Civil Engineer.

No. 28.—(S. O. 20, 1885). For the erection of lamp-posts, lamps and fixtures (complete to burn gas, except the service pipes), on Agnes street between New York and North streets.

All work to be done according to specifications on file, and lamp frame in the office of the City Civil Engineer.

The Common Council and Board of Aldermen reserve the right to reject any and all bids for the above work, and the bids must be written out in full and no erasures made.

S. H. SHEARER,

City Civil Engineer.

Election Notice.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Notice is hereby given that on the second Saturday in May, A. D. 1885, being on the 13th day of said month, an election will be held in the First, Second, Tenth and Eleventh School Commissioners' Districts, in the City of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, for election of one School Commissioner from each of said districts. The following school houses have been designated as the place for holding such elections:

First District—School House No. 1, corner Vermont and New Jersey streets.

Second District—School House No. 2, corner Delaware and Walnut streets.

Tenth District—School House No. 10, corner Ash street and Home avenue.

Eleventh District—School House No. 11, corner Fourth and Tennessee streets.</